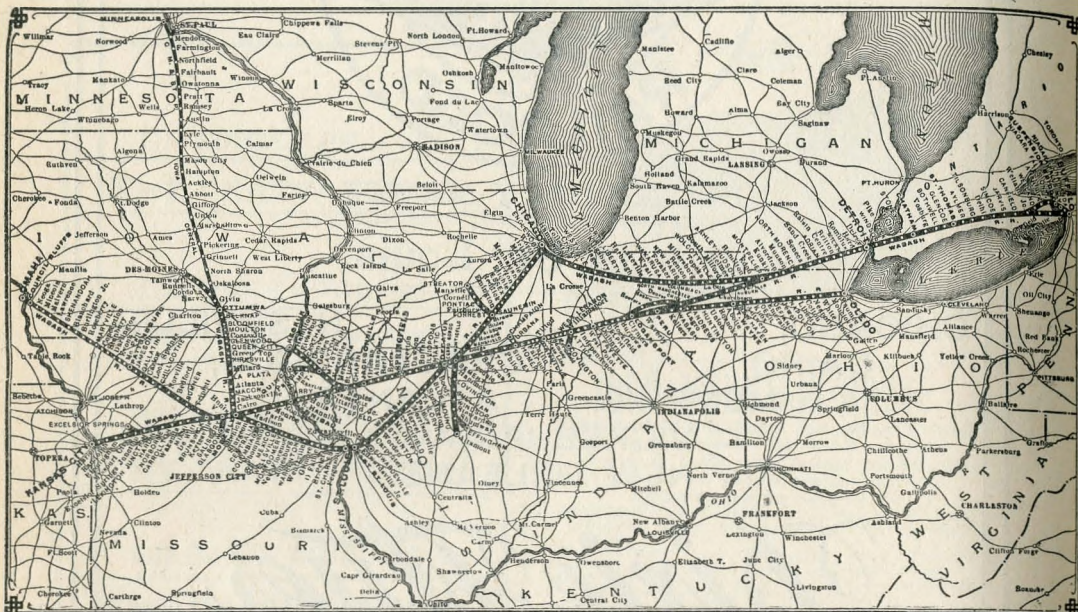


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DR. A. T. STILL'S DEPARTMENT.

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EXPLORATION FOR THE CAUSE OF CONSUMPTION.

LET us begin with the supply train of life, the heart. In it we find the first motion of blood. From the heart to the lungs the road is direct, and if all functional demands are executed on time and with force and motion that will put the oxygen in quick union with the feeble corpuscles,



then we can look for normal combustion of dead fluids of the lymphatics of the lungs. But if the heart has not the power to feed and keep up the vital action of the four systems of nerves of the lungs, then we have four causes for lesions in the lungs. If the heart should fail to feed well the motor nerves of the lungs we will find them too slow to drive blood fast enough to generate gases in the lungs by friction and union of oxygen with carbon, phosphorus and other substances, that are taken to the lungs to be converted into gas and blown out by

the motor power of the lungs. Then if the heart does not feed and keep the sensory nerves normal, a filling of muscles, fascia and lymphatics will follow, and cut off the vital action of air while in the lungs, by its stupefying bulk. Thus the great use of the sensory nerves to be fully normal. Then we find that just as much depends on the nerves of nutrition as either the sensory or the motor nerves. Just the same demand of the normal powers of the voluntary and involuntary nerves, as all other nerves of the lungs. The heart must keep all nerves well fed and strong, or a functional failure will follow. Thus the Osteopath must know that a feebly supplied heart cannot keep the lungs from deadly deposits. So we find the human race dying by the millions from decaying deposits that have found their way into and stopped the lungs until by time and fermentation a condition known as inflammation sets up a process of waste of the muscles and other lung substances to such extent as to ruin all power of the lungs to purify and keep them builded to the normal standard, so that it can keep blood pure and healthy, that when sent back to the heart for general dis-

tribution it will meet all demands that nature makes on that food, by which the body is forever kept normal and ready to fill all its functions in the great economy of life. What and why does the heart and diaphragm have to do in allowing lungs to fail and give away under such burdens of waste matter that has not been consumed nor thrown off by combustion and the excretory system? At this time we will take up the heart for examination in this discussion.

We must not blame the heart with all who have died with wasted lungs, which disease is generally known as consumption. Suppose we give the heart a gender, and call him to the witness stand to answer. Court: Mr. Heart, state if you know how you are made, or supplied with blood? Mr. Heart: Well, I will state that before I do any supplying of blood for any part of the body, I provide for my own needs first by throwing out coronary arteries whose duty is to keep the heart normal in size and all functions; you see my demands are absolute and first to be supplied. Then as my duties are numerous I must be full of power so I can force the blood with power and speed enough to meet the oxygen and cause combustion by union with impurities of the blood of the lungs, and send such from the blood, by chemical union and action, and leave the corpuscles of life fitted for their every place. Thus I must provide for myself first or a failure will follow such shortages. If I am weak as an engine of blood the general supply will be in the same ratio, will it not? As I am general quartermaster of the division of life and am summoned before this court-martial which I esteem as a court of justice, and am charged with the murder of countless millions by my criminal neglect, in vindication of justice I will turn state's evidence, and "tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help me God." First I am not guilty of a single case of murder that I am charged with, and as I am general quartermaster I have ordered in all cases that the inspector general shall feed nothing to my whole army that is not of the purest and most wholesome kinds. My inspector general's name is Mr. Lung, and you will please ask him to take the stand as he and the diaphragm may be more to blame than I am by this court of inquiry. I want to say in vindication of my innocence that I do deliver all blood to the lungs and all other parts of the body, just as it comes to me good and bad, but I will say there is great complaint in the report. He says so much dead or bad matter comes to his quarters for inspection and when examined and the bad left out that there is not enough good blood left to sustain the body in a healthy condition. He says he finds that all the chyle he receives for inspection is badly decayed when it arrives at his quarters, the lungs, to be separated and purified, and as the order comes from the Heart who is the quartermaster general is perfect purity, that when that order is obeyed but little blood can be sent to the heart to deliver to the thousands of camps of the army of the living man. He has reported that he thinks the inspector general

should send a commissioned officer to the camp of the diaphragm, and learn why all chyle sent from that great manufacturing region is badly damaged before it arrives at the quarter-master general's office. Will the court call the diaphragm to the stand and have him give reason why all provision passing through his gates has to be condemned by the inspector general?

The court calls Mr. Diaphragm to be seated. Mr. Diaphragm, state if you know why all provisions made in your shop and delivered by the hands of the thoracic duct are decayed and not fit to be eaten by the four laborers of life, sensation, motion, nutrition, voluntary and involuntary nerves. Well, to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, I will say I have done the best I could to get the goods to Mr. Heart and Lungs on time, but I have been squeezed by big dinners, by big suppers, big drunks, pressed up and pulled down or out and puckered out of all shape by the falling off of the ribs from the backbones from the top to the bottom, by falls, lifts, feet slipping on the ice, kicks from mules, gored by bulls, butted by rams, strained by vomits, purged by shovels full of pills, falling off houses, down wells, out of apple trees, running against clothes lines, plowing in roots and stumps and being tossed over the beam when the plow hit a root as big as your leg,—do you think it is any wonder that I squeeze the sour into my receptaculum chylii or pancreaticum “whum bum” or my “domen” when I am pounded by the heart to get the blood through my old rag of a diaphragm when it is held down by twisted back and lapped crus, till I am more twisted than a tin roof that has been blown off a house in a cyclone, and pounded against trees, houses, fences and stones, until there was not an inch of square tin in fifty feet. Now, Judge, you know I cannot do straight work in such shape, and if it were so you could take a ride through the little thoracic duct that conveys the chyle through me you would be old and toothless when you reached the heart to be sent to the lungs to have the dirty dirt washed out, and when it was washed out you would be so small that you would be of no use to feed the hungry millions of corpuscles that must have good food or die, which do keep the powers of the lungs able to separate the impurities from the blood, and thereby save life. When the Judge had heard all the evidence that came so earnestly from the diaphragm's honest face, he said: “This court is pleased to give you an honorable acquittal, and let you go, believing you have been the greatest martyr to man's ignorance that has ever been summoned before the court in ten thousand years, and you should have had a chance before the flood to say why man dies of consumption and no man knows your innocence and worth as well as an Osteopath.

Court: The reader will see at a glance when he has carefully studied the evidences given him by such able witnesses as have testified before this court, that at the wisely conducted inquest both previous to and post mortem, the heart has been clearly proven to be innocent of the charge

of criminal neglect in receiving and delivering all chyle and other substances to each and every station of life both great and small as established before this court by all books belonging to that system of freighting.

It has lived fully up to the most exacting requirements of the commission, which bears the seal and signature of the hand of the Infinite. Equally so has the lung been vindicated and acquitted before this court. Then on the most crucial examination the diaphragm has proven its innocence of the charge of death of countless millions by consumption of human beings by not delivering chyle before decay had done its ruinous work.

Then you see by the same impartial court that the lymphatics are found to be equally innocent, with heart, lungs and diaphragm. But the spinal column has not yet reported whether for or against in this case, further than that his report will be to the point on the whys and causes that have given birth to the deadly effect known as consumption, which report will appear in the January number of the JOURNAL in which we will endeavor to give cause and cure of consumption by Osteopathy in all curable cases.

FITS, CONVULSIONS AND SPASMS.

IN listing them by name we can say by our books of symptomatology "that twist is catalepsy, this twist is epilepsy, that face and eye with spine pulled back is hysteria," and on to a full list. At this time the book closes, and the pill box gaps its mouth wide open, with tongue of poison run out that is worse than four kinds of fits all put in a wad and run down the patient's throat at one dose. We all very well know that a spasm is not a turkey or a wolf, and we do know that we will have to go to some other than our medical books to learn the difference between a cow and a spasm. We have been left lamentably ignorant of the cause of spasms, why one person falls daily and one never falls with fits. Let us try and reason just a little by the rules of Osteopathy, and see what effect it would have on the motor nerves to stop the fluids in the spinal cord. Let us see if a broken neck might not be an irritant to a few nerves, such as sensation, locomotion, mind and even cause paralysis of half or even both sides of the body. Would a lumbar when pulled or twisted out of place or off sacrum be normal? Would a fit be normal to a broken neck? Can a fit live without a twisted spine? If all fits mark a pressure of a bone on some nerve of supply from medulla oblongata, middle or lower division of spinal cord why not close the pill box and open the brain box, get a new Osteopathic chain and compass of the very best make, and find and straighten up all corners, miles, sections, townships and range lines and stones as

placed there by the surveyor general. Would it not be wise to look over the field-notes?

The subject of spasms becomes more serious to a medical doctor, or any other doctor when one or more of his family become the subject of his care. If his own should be his patient then we know his treatment will be to cure, because of his love for his child. We may say that the doctor works for money, but that view wont apply in such cases, but just the reverse; in this he is in earnest beyond all chance for doubt, he wants to cure, does all he can for his child, fails, calls council, he reads old and new works on the disease, follows remedies, but fails just as often. Not content to abandon his child he tries change of climate, hot, cold, wet and dry, he hunts up Faith-cures, Magnetic healers, Christian Science, and every thing he can hear of; he has time enough to use them all as his daughter has had fits for almost twenty years, and has been under the most skilled treatment, but with all his love for his child and all that has been done, the fits still continue.

We all know that man and beast are both subject to fits. We have all seen the sights, we know how horrible they look. We know some are harder than others. We know they will fall to the ground, down a well, in a fire or any place of danger as well as a place of safety. We know all about fits, we know he or she is totally separated from mind and motion. We hate to see them, we dread them, and so far our pills and prayers have failed to give relief—yet all have been tried. I know it—you know it, but we as human cannot give them up—we want the conscious reward of feeling that we have done all we could to banish the malady. This has been the custom for all time until Osteopathy began to explore the dark seas with its search-light of reason. And before its ship had recorded many knots it cast anchor at the neck for the purpose of noting the facts of active life that pass over the neck to and from the brain to spine, nerves and organs of life through the body. Soon after casting anchor we saw commotion in the veins of the neck; they were very full of venous blood that was in agony to get to the heart to be driven to the lungs to exchange carbon for oxygen. We saw that river of venous blood rise to fulness and overflow all lands that lived by the blood of life. We saw bridges torn up in the brain by this swollen river of drainage. At first we reasoned that we were in a land of beavers and they had surely builded a dam across the river, and that was the cause of such great inundation. We hunted for beaver by day and by night, we found none nor any sign of such dams as they build. Then we looked up and down the river to learn if the bank had fallen in and filled the channel. Soon we found a great stone had fallen into the channel and stopped the water on its way to all lands below that stone. Just so with the wise or skilled Osteopath; he too will find bones pushed in and across the blood channels of the neck and spine that will cause fits, convulsions and spasms.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF AN OSTEOPATH.

A. G. HILDRETH, D. O.

American School of Osteopathy.

FROM the first class that matriculated in the American School of Osteopathy—numbering seventeen—and each succeeding class with their increasing numbers to the present largest in the history of the institution—over two hundred in number—I have had the privilege of meeting all in



their classes and nearly all of them personally and never yet have I looked into the bright, happy, intelligent faces of a new class but what I have wondered if they realized or even once thought of the responsibilities of the profession which they were choosing as their life-work. I wondered again what motive it was that led them to come to us and enter a profession which has had to combat for every inch of vantage ground occupied to-day. Was it because they had heard of the wonderful success of Dr. so and so, and the great riches he was making? We hope not. Or was it because of some seemingly remarkable cure of some poor

hopeless, suffering fellow mortal, and a desire in their hearts to do likewise? We trust that this was their incentive. No man can question the motive of another when from the depth of an honest heart he chooses his walk in life, and no profession in life can lead mankind to greater successes or higher attainments than that of a physician if he is but honest and conscientious in his work.

From the day he enters his college of medicine until he is called hence, his work is educational. He may graduate with the very highest honor, and step forth with the conviction that the world is his to conquer—but ere long he will learn that his work in school was only the stepping stone to a broader, higher education which comes from the contact with mankind and disease through the avenues of his professional work. He is, by the authority vested in the dignity of his profession, welcomed into the best of society, received into the most intelligent homes, looked up to and recognized as a man of superior learning and dignity; all these advantages and more are given you, and upon you and you alone rests the responsibility of maintaining the high social position gratuitously given you. With the Osteopath I am well aware there is some difference in comparison with the old school physician. He is newer—the world is not so well acquainted with his work; he has more to do to maintain the dignity of his profession; he is watched closer, criticised more, and is there-

fore in greater need of always being on his guard, and capable ever of demonstrating the truth in his profession by the results of his work. How gratifying it is to take hold of a suffering person and relieve him of his pain, or a deformed misshapened body and gradually bring it back to natural perfection. No one will ever know—only those who have experienced such scenes—what a satisfaction is derived in snatching some suffering mortal from the grave.

The tears of gratitude which stream from the eyes of a grateful father, mother, sister or brother or from an anxious wife or husband are a recompense which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents and comes only as a reward to the faithful operator for work well done. Again no one can realize the responsibility of a physician as well as the physician himself when called to the bedside of a child who is hovering between life and death, and when a father or a mother says "Here is my child, we know the case is critical but we have confidence in you and your skill—we place him in your hands." Here it is the conscientious physician awakes to the enormous responsibilities of his profession; it is here that he begins to understand the sober reality of his life-work. When looking into that dying child's face, burning perhaps with a raging fever, and knowing as he must know that life hangs but on a thread and his hand alone raised to stay the snuffing out of mortal evidence—it is then that he knows of the weight of the burden which God has given him to bear, and it is here, my brother and sister Osteopaths, that you will one day be awakened to a full knowledge of your own responsibility; here it is that you will look back and wonder if you have spent your number of years of schooling well and to the best possible advantage, and here it is that you will thirst for more knowledge and greater power to stay the ravages of disease. Here you will stand face to face with your Creator and wonder in your own soul if you are equal to the occasion, and if your profession is all it should be. Only those of us who have stood in the front ranks in the great battle with disease which is constantly going on all over the world can answer. Our practical experience in the combat—side by side with our brothers of different schools forces us to reply that our profession has been tried and not found wanting.

You have yet another burden—another responsibility. Not alone will you be called to the bedside of those who put their lives in your care, but often will they come to you in your office or you will be summoned to the bedside of some one who has given up all hope of life, one who has no confidence in you, one who has been given up by the best physicians and surgeons in the land—and who comes to you as a drowning man grasps at a straw. Here also you have a duty to perform even if in your judgment you do not think you can help the case; you should be careful above your prognosis lest you rob your patient of the last ray of hope. Now do not misunderstand me. I do not mean by this that you should

recklessly encourage dying people with the hope of recovery—neither should you knowingly accept a case the character of which in your judgment does not come under the line of your profession, but I mean you should not refuse your services, if demanded by a patient, even if that patient has been pronounced hopeless by all other schools—for sometimes you do much more than you think, and while life lasts there is always hope, and it is your duty to give that life the benefit of every doubt by doing all in your power to save it. Three times in my own short period of experience with disease have I met and examined people whom I advised to go home, believing that home with their home friends and home comforts surrounding them to be the best place on earth in which to die, and three times have I been met with the reply that “we have tried everything else—and we know if you do not help us we must die—and we want to try Osteopathy,” and in each case the patient is living and well to-day. So you see we are surrounded on every side with grave responsibilities. It has been my privilege on a few occasions to witness some very important surgical operations and only with one surgeon have I felt that he fully realized all that was meant by the work he had in hand. Never shall I forget the expression on that man’s face when the patient was laid on the operating table and all was ready for the operation. As he picked up the knife in his right hand and passed the left over that point where the incision was to be made—there spread over his countenance a look which told me plainer than any words he could have uttered that he felt in his soul his responsibility in dealing with that human life. There is no desire in my heart to discourage any student or practitioner, for no walk in life has half the charm for me that my profession has. We are students of nature, and no man can delve into the hidden depths of the natural law which governs the human structure without a higher conception of divinity and a greater confidence in his creator. My sole object with this hurriedly written article has been to awaken within the hearts of our students and graduates and all members of my profession a desire to reach the highest possible degree of competence, believing that by so doing they lessen their responsibilities by ever being equal to all emergencies.

REFLEX NEUROSES.

C. P. M'CONNELL, M. D., D. O.
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THE subject of reflex neuroses has always been of peculiar interest to the Osteopathic profession. The reason of this is very apparent, for the Osteopathist's success has been due to his being able to locate the causes of disease, however remote, of many diseases that the old school



physicians have failed to cure, simply on account of not being able to ascertain the etiological factor, and of a number of diseases heretofore considered incurable. These remote causes in a number of instances being the starting point of a train of symptoms, or even pathological conditions, although, in a few cases the causative lesion may be distant from the pathological lesion and still be in direct nervous, vascular or lymphatic relation with the diseased tissues. The reflex neuroses maintain a very significant position in the field of Osteopathic medicine, because, the Osteopathist finds that anatomically disordered tissues and organs are, in a great many

instances, the cause of such neuroses, for upon correcting the anatomical, such pathological signs and symptoms entirely disappear. In this connection it should not be forgotten that the Osteopathic physician prides himself upon not only being able to make a diagnosis so far as is consistent with knowledge obtained from signs and symptoms presented, but upon a careful examination of the entire body if necessary, from a purely physical standpoint peculiar only to Osteopathic practice and expertness. The part that is of great interest to the Osteopathic profession, from the standpoint of reflex neuroses, is included in the Osteopathic field of physical examination and diagnosis. Undoubtedly, this school has developed the practical importance of reflex disturbances to a marked degree, for from a therapeutical point, this is of the utmost importance to them. The primary object of this article is to call the attention of the reader to this phase of Osteopathic work.

Dr. McGillicuddy has written a work on "Functional Disorders of the Nervous System in Women," which presents considerable Osteopathic thought, and is certainly a valuable help in clearing up many points of practical interest to the Osteopathist. He takes a very sensible position in regard to the significance of reflex neuroses to both the general practitioner and specialist. The following extract lucidly defines his attitude, and is worthy of careful perusal.

"The reflex neuroses are, of course, symptoms, but yet are more than simple symptoms as they are frequently productive of more distress than the organic disease from which they take their origin.

Neuroses is a generic term for conditions of hyperæsthesia or disturbance of the nervous system which simulate disease in an organ that is healthy, or without evident lesion of any of its parts. They may be general or local. Every general practitioner should be well acquainted with them, and every specialist also. The latter must first have the knowledge of the general practitioner, otherwise many mistakes will certainly be made in the diagnosis and treatment of chronic ailments. For example, if the confiding and unsuspecting patient with a run-down constitution—the result of anxiety, bad air, and a worse diet—with a headache and some abdominal or uterine symptoms, strays into the office of an enthusiast in ocular tenotomy, he will probably want to relieve her distress by dividing the rectus muscle for eye-strain. If, however, as is more likely, she applies to a surgical gynæcologist of a certain class, a symptomatic uterine catarrh, an inoffending laceration, or a harmless, retiring cystic ovary will be pounced upon by this enlightened specialist, and receive most vigorous treatment; and if he does not always sterilize carefully his instruments he usually succeeds in sterilizing the patient. Or perhaps her destiny may lead her into the office of a digestive specialist, who, of course, diagnosis stomach trouble as the cause of all her ills, and proceeds to lower several feet of rubber hose into her surprised stomach, and treat the organ to a wholesome bath. If our specialism be allowed to run into exclusivism, very shortly the only safe man for a patient to consult will be the old-fashioned general practitioner with all his faults and deficiencies. The benefits of specialism are many and most important, but there are also some dangers to be avoided."

All practitioners of Osteopathy well know, that a large portion of our success has been in being able to recognize these neuroses, by careful examination and diagnosis; and thus sifting their true value and significance down to a practical basis. We have cases time and time again that have been treated by competent general practitioners, but they not recognizing or realizing the importance of reflex symptoms have treated the cases while being entirely in the dark as to the cause of the disorder, or else have dismissed the case as an "incurable." A number of these cases have fallen into the hands of various specialists, and the supposed offending and diseased tissues or organs, have either been greatly maltreated or actually severed from the body to no avail. The part of the body being thus treated depending almost altogether upon the kind of specialism the physician was deeply interested in.

Let it be clearly understood that I am not desiring to see the specialist done away with. Not in the least, for through their magnificent research and study, which of course depends upon special concentration of thought

on certain work, they have given us facts that could not be obtained in any other way. But there is a tendency for some physicians to specialize when not properly equipped with sufficient general medical knowledge and experience. The study of reflex neuroses brings this point out clearly in bas-relief. In fact, a large percentage of cases cured by Osteopathic treatment, which have been treated elsewhere, come under the class of reflex neuroses to a slight degree at least. Naturally, on account of the student of Osteopathy paying so much attention to applied anatomy, especially of the nervous and vascular systems, symptoms and signs are not of paramount importance to him otherwise than their diagnostic aid; the basis of his work being physical diagnosis dependent upon practical physiological anatomy; and consequently the treatment must of necessity be largely physical, coupled with proper hygiene and dieting. Dr. McGillicuddy aptly states that, "These are the symptoms which connect general with special medicine, and without a knowledge of them the practitioner no longer remains a scientific physician, but gradually drifting into exclusivism, becomes little more than a skilled mechanic, and under his care the wrong organ will often receive the benefit of the medication."

The Osteopathic student well knows that a most thorough understanding of the nervous system, anatomically, physiologically and pathologically, is extremely essential in his work. It is of immense value to him in all his work, in fact, I believe I may safely state, exclusive of his absolute physical examination and treatment, it is his superior knowledge of the nervous system that has brought honor to the Osteopathic profession, because, through this knowledge he is able to cure his patients.

A reflex neuroses may affect most any part of the body. Thus we have neuroses of the nervous, circulatory, respiratory, digestive, glandular, cutaneous and genito-urinary systems. Possibly a few illustrations may render the practical therapeutical importance of neuroses more clear.

A patient recently cured in the clinics of the American School of Osteopathy, commenced treatment a little over three months prior to the time her case was pronounced cured. She was a brunette, single, thirty years of age. Was anæmic, considerably emaciated, complained of *leucorrhoea*, some *digestive disturbance* as nausea, eructations and epigastric tenderness, *frontal headaches*, and of *cold hands and feet*. She had been in this condition for about ten months. Had tried drugs to no avail. Also, paid particular attention to her diet. Local treatment for the *leucorrhoea* had been employed.

On Osteopathic examination the physical lesions observed were a marked lateral displacement between the fourth and fifth dorsal vertebræ, and a downward subdislocation of the left fifth rib. Also, a slight posterior curve (symmetrical) of the middle and lower dorsal spinal region. No other abnormal deviation was detected with the spinal column. Uterus, normal in position, but slightly congested.

Careful treatment was applied to region involved (dorsal region) with attention to diet and exercise. After two weeks' treatment the patient began to improve and the progress was steady until completely cured.

Here was a case where the leucorrhoea, cold extremities and frontal headache were reflex disturbances resulting from dyspepsia. The uterine trouble being caused by sympathetic radiation, resulting in congestion of the endometrium; and the cold hands and feet a reflex vaso-motor neurosis causing excessive action of the vaso-constrictors. Treatment to the head, to the uterus or to the extremities most assuredly would not have amounted to anything. It required the removal of the lesion to the splanchnics nerves supplying the stomach by re-adjusting the subluxated dorsal vertebrae and rib.

A second case that I wish to speak of, and I think is of considerable interest, is a case that I treated a few months ago in the A. T. Still Infirmary. A married woman (no children) of forty-two years had been ailing for three years from chronic constipation, severe ovarian pains on the left side and dysmenorrhoea. Also the eyes were quite weak, blurred at times and when very tired there was a slight internal strabismus of the left eye. Myosis of the left eye was present when pelvic disturbance was marked.

Upon examination it was found that the left innominatum was displaced downward and forward, and a slight right lateral lumbar curvature existed. All other organs and tissues of the body were apparently sound. After six weeks treatment the woman was in very fair condition, in fact, she felt so well and relieved that she considered further treatment unnecessary. The affections of the eyes and the ovarian pain were completely relieved. There still remained quite severe dysmenorrhoea for two months, but she finally recovered in this respect. The treatment applied was that of correcting the pelvis and lumbar region.

Many other cases might be added of equal interest, but I believe the foregoing sufficiently illustrates the importance of recognizing reflex disturbances. Still one must not become a fanatic on this subject as there is danger along that line. It certainly requires great care and considerable experience to be positive of one's diagnosis in many cases.

The field is a wide one and so many interesting instances could be given by all Osteopathic practitioners. Especially cases of spinal reflex neuroses, of cardiac reflex symptoms, and of dermatoses. Recently I observed a case of ptosis in the clinics that was relieved by correcting a hepatic congestion. But it is not essential to add instances innumerable; one or two illustrations I believe are sufficient to clearly exhibit the great underlying principle. We, as Osteopaths, must study this phase of medical education carefully, and especially spinal reflexes neuroses. A great deal of importance could be written upon spinal reflex neuroses alone; also, upon differentiating primary and reflex neuroses, but time will not

permit more than this partial outlining of the significance of reflex neuroses. Let us all observe and study.

In conclusion I wish to give a case cited by Dr. Charles N. Smith, in an article on "Vaso-Motor Neuroses of Pelvic Origin" in the American Journal of Obstetrics, November, 1890, which may not only broaden one's knowledge of surgical therapeutics, but shows how necessary it is for the Osteopathic physician to recognize the importance of surgical treatment when indicated.

"Mrs. A., married, age 28, consulted me in 1888. Previous to the birth of her first and only child, in 1883, her health had been of the best. Labor was tedious and terminated by forceps. Two weeks after confinement she was attacked by pelvic peritonitis, confining her to bed for six weeks and to the house about three months. Gradually strength and health returned, and her usual light household duties were resumed, although she was never free from leucorrhoea, backache, and slight intermittent pelvic pain. About one year after confinement her right arm began to show signs of increasing weakness. There was a subjective feeling of coldness in the arm and hand, and on exposure to cold this feeling was so intensified as to become exceedingly painful. Numbness and tingling sensations were often present. Gradually these symptoms grew more intense, until the arm became nearly useless. For two years she was treated for muscular rheumatism, but of course with no benefit. At the time of her first visit to me the arm was pale and cold and the skin shrunken. Measurements over the middle of the biceps showed the arm to be one and one fourth inches less in circumference than the left. Weakness was so marked that it was impossible to raise the arm to the head and retain it there long enough to do up the hair. Not even a light weight, as a glass of water, could be safely carried in the right hand. The arm was habitually carried flexed at the elbow and drawn across the body, as if in a sling. Severe attacks of numbness were frequent. Repeated careful trials failed to detect even the slightest pulsation in the radial artery at the wrist. After my failures to find radial pulsation the patient informed me that within the past year two other physicians had also failed to find pulsation. Pulse in left radial strong and natural. Patient is positive that she formerly had pulsation in right radial.

"Examination of the pelvis organs disclosed a bilateral laceration of cervix extending high up to cervico-vaginal junction. A large amount of cicatricial material was present. The cervix was slightly eroded. A slight chronic general endometritis was present.

"Recognizing the case to be one of vaso-motor neurosis of the spasmodic variety, and believing that it was of reflex origin from pelvic disease, I advised immediate treatment for the endometritis, to be followed, as soon as practicable, by repair of the lacerated cervix. This was readily consented to, and as soon as the endometritis was sufficiently relieved I

successfully repaired the cervix. Within two months after the operation the arm began to show signs of improvement, and within six months a fairly strong pulse was discernable in the radial. The coldness, pallor, and numbness disappeared, strength fully returned, and to-day two years after operation, the right arm has as great a circumference at all points as the left. No difference can be detected in the strength of the pulse in the two arms."

THE NATIONAL OSTEOPATHIC LECTURE BUREAU.

BY F. W. HANNAH, D. O.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE Osteopathic campaign is one of education. Every means for properly informing the people concerning our work should be adopted. To know Osteopathy is to appreciate it. Millions have never yet even heard or seen the word; they know nothing of the rationale of the science.

Time is precious. Every twelfth month which passes marks another year gone forever, with perhaps many golden opportunities unembraced. People are suffering and dying all around us for lack of treatment which will re-enthroned nature and allow her to functionate as was originally intended. Not knowing of Osteopathy, they continue along the old and beaten path in vain. Who, may I inquire, is to blame for their not knowing of Osteopathy? Are we, as Osteopaths, doing all in our power to carry the news of the wonderful possibilities in Osteopathy to the sick and suffering world?

The constitution of the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy provides that "the trustees shall arrange for the preparation and dissemination of such information concerning the principles and practice of Osteopathy and the work of the association and its members as may from time to time seem wise and necessary." When could such a course be wiser or more necessary, or when could the time be more propitious? One step only has been taken in this direction by the association, in the adoption of the *Popular Osteopath* as its official organ, a magazine which reflects credit upon the profession. Our literature, in general, is of high grade, and we are justly proud of it, but by its exclusive use, is Osteopathic truth reaching the rank and file of humanity as rapidly as it could and would, if other and supplementary reputable methods of dissemination were adopted? Magazines alone will never suffice to teach our 75,000,000 of people the great underlying principles of Osteopathy. It will remain for many to hear the spoken word from a disciple of the science, therefore, as a member of the American Association, I suggest the lecture method as another means for disseminating information relative to the new treatment, and most respectfully recommend to the trustees the establishment of a National Lecture Bureau, of three members within their ranks, one being

chosen from each of the three groups recently elected for one, two and three years, whose duty it shall be to prepare or collect from the best available sources, material for Osteopathic lectures, arrange the same and appoint, for a stated time, one Osteopath, known to be competent, for each of as many states as it is thought advisable to enter at present, to deliver said lectures in as many of the leading towns and cities of his or her state as would be practicable, and report to the next annual meeting, the total number of people addressed up to that date.

The necessary expenses of such a plan can be reduced to a minimum by using interchangeable mileage, and can be met very largely by subscriptions from interested friends, who are anxious to see the treatment reach the masses; perhaps State Osteopathic Associations would contribute to the lecture work in their states; operators in the towns and cities where lectures would be delivered, would, no doubt, contribute, and last of all, any deficit at the close of the year could be well met by appropriation from the American Association funds. Money spent in this way, to plant Osteopathic ideas in the minds of the people, will forestall the necessity of spending it in court trials, for which the people, who are the government, know our work they will, as they have in the past, demand that medical persecution founded upon prejudice, cease, and that we be accorded all the safeguards of a free constitution as well as any statutory privileges accorded other schools.

There are men and women within our ranks who could and would enter this lecture field and do a grand, good work for the science as well as humanity. I feel confident that from the interest already shown in Osteopathy, the above plan will succeed, if handled in a business-like manner.

In closing, I desire to add that a strong reason for asking that the lecture plan become an organized effort in the association work, is, that it will insure high grade lectures, being presented by those who are able to impress people favorably, instead of Osteopathic harangues by "would-be lecturers," calculated to digest people by their patent-medicine style faulty diction and general unfitness for the lecture platform.

It is hoped that the trustees will give this matter a consideration commensurate with its importance.

THE MUTUAL RELATIONS OF MIND AND BODY.

U. M. BROWDER, SENIOR CLASS, A. S. O.
Read before the class November 1st, 1899.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW STUDENTS:

THE subject of the Mutual Relations of Mind and Body assigned us for discussion at this time, opens up a fruitful field of thought and reflection along practical lines, which in the very nature of things, will prove helpful to the scientific manipulation of the basic principles of

Osteopathy. Indeed, it would be difficult to exaggerate the importance which attaches to a correct knowledge of the mutual relations of mind and body, in the practice of Osteopathy.

To be a successful manipulator of the principles of Osteopathy as respects the body, it is important to know the relations existing between the body and mind.

In the study of man, his mental powers, functions, and the relations of these powers and functions to the physical organization, must not be neglected. The psychic and physical elements of man can neither be mastered if abstractly considered, but when these primary elements are studied as essential parts of the entire man, studied in their mutual relations and co-ordination, the results of such a course will widen our field of usefulness and prove to be a benefaction to the afflicted.

The study of the psychic side of man's nature has been sadly neglected in all schools of medicine, a sin of neglect the science of Osteopathy can not afford to repeat.

If in our practice of Osteopathy it were possible to apply the principles of the science to the body abstractly considered, that is to say, the body separate from the mind, then there might be some grounds for an excuse for neglecting the study of the mental side of man's nature; but since that is not possible there seems to be no apology for such neglect.

Since the day I entered the American School I have never ceased to admire with my whole heart the Prof. J. Martin Littlejohn idea of Psycho-Physiology and Psycho-Pathology. Because these studies are, in the very nature of man, fruitful sources of information to the thoughtful student of science.

Man, as we should study him, is a subject of the following sciences: *first*, Anatomy, that science which treats of the structures of the human body and their relations to each other; *secondly*, Physiology, that science which treats of the functions of all the organs and tissues of the human body; *thirdly*, Psychology, that science which treats of the mind, mental conditions, mental states and mental phenomena, and from a careful study of which, in conjunction with the physical element in man, we will learn the mutual relations of mind and body. While Anatomy locates and describes all the tissues and structures of the human body, and at the same time sharply defining their relations, Physiology comes to our aid in the revelation of the various functions of the different organs and parts of the body. And notwithstanding all this, it still remains for Psychology to determine the mental condition, mental states and mental phenomena of that mind which resides in the body. This trinity of scientific thought finds its exact counterpart in the very nature and constitution of man. We now propose three questions by means of which it is our purpose to show the practical effect of this argument.

First, what is there in this part of the body?

Secondly, what function does it perform?

Thirdly, on what conditions does it perform this function?

The three sciences already mentioned form the frame-work of our knowledge of man, without which we are ill prepared to accomplish much in the way of the healing of diseases. The three questions already presented logically follow as representing the frame-work of our knowledge of diagnosis, which is the art of recognizing the presence of disease from its signs or symptoms, and how to arrive at just conclusions as to its character.

We regard man as a *unit*, a harmonious whole, composed of mind and body; that the body is the condition of the mind. The body is, therefore, the servant of the mind, hence, the mutual relations of mind and body constitute one of the most interesting studies in the whole range of human investigation.

THE UNION OF MIND AND BODY.

The question might be raised here—has mind a separate and distinct existence? is mind distinct from matter? The real difference between the phenomena of mind and matter, lays the foundation upon which an argument in favor of an affirmative answer to those questions, might be made. But we are not now especially concerned about this phase of the subject, we are more especially interested in the *union* of mind and body and the mutual relations existing between them, and by what *means* this union is affected. Now, in order to present the full scope of this subject we offer the following propositions:

1. The mind is in the body and operates through the body.

2. The brain is the point of contact between the mind and the body.

Now, unless we are allowed to study mental states and mental conditions through the brain as the material instrument of the mind, we shall largely fail of our purpose.

3. The nervous system is the organism by which the mind and the body are united, or coupled together.

4. The mutual relations of mind and body are determined, therefore, through the nervous mechanism of the human body.

5. Notwithstanding the fact already assumed, namely, that man is a unit, that mind and body are tied together by the nervous mechanism, it is also true that the relations between the mind and the body are mutual; that each depends upon the other.

PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE UPON THE BODY.

That mind, like force, is essentially active, in fact all of its states—such as *sensation, perception, emotion and idea* are but living evidences of mental existence, and in our experience of these mental states, or changes, we are, by consciousness, able to distinguish between these forms of mental activity. All of these mental states of the mind, so far as we can

know, depend upon physiological instrumentality. There is, therefore, a correlation existing between mental states—that is to say, mental activities and nerve force. The principle here involved may be closely illustrated through the optic nerve by a beautiful and flashing picture, whose image is made upon the retina of the eye, and in turn this visual impression excites to activity the optic nerve as an instrument of the mind in the investigation of this piece of art.

Mind exerts also a powerful influence even over the forming body of the unborn child in its mother's womb. We desire to cite a prominent case which occurred under our own observation. Some years ago in Shelby County, Ohio, a very excellent lady, Mrs. John Wikle, who was in the state of pregnancy, was one day surprised on account of the arrival of a number of unexpected visitors after the dinner hour had past. She hurried herself out to the potato patch to dig some potatoes for dinner, and in the squatting posture she thrust her left hand under the potato tops to begin the operation of digging, when a very large tobacco worm fell across the wrist of her left arm. She, as quick as a flash, struck the worm with her right hand and smashed it across her left wrist. At once she was taken with labor pains, and in a short time the left hand of her unborn babe sluffed off and passed away from her; and when the child was born he had as perfect a stump thoroughly healed over as ever the science of surgery made.

Mr. Carpenter says, "That mental antecedents can call forth physical consequents, is just as certain as that physical antecedents can call forth mental consequents; and thus the correlation between mind-force and nerve-force is shown to be complete *both* ways, each being able to excite the other." What more clearly illustrates the intimate relation between mind and body than the will, which may be reckoned as one of the most important functions of the human mind. The relation of the will to the movements of the body is indeed important to illustrate this principle. This class will remember that we were taught that body-movements are of two classes, namely, first, *volitional* and secondly, *automatic*.

Those movements of the body absolutely essential to the maintenance of life, must, in the nature of things, be automatic; such as the movements of the heart and respiration. According to the best authors on this subject, the automatic movements of the body are subdivided into the *primary* and *secondary*, the latter representing a class of movements which, while they are automatic are also under the control of the will, such for examples, as walking and breathing. The power of co-ordination in the act of walking, it may be truly said, is set on foot by that function of the mind we call will, then it may be kept going automatically. Professor Paley says: "A child learning to walk is the greatest posture master in the world."

To study man as a unit, which as a matter of fact, is the only suc-

cessful method, forces us logically to the conclusion that we should begin on the ground floor—at the very bottom and gradually ascend, step at a time, until we reach the psychic nature through a careful study of the body. If, as we have already said, the body is the condition of the mind and therefore, the servant of the mind, it also follows, as we have already stated, that the mind operates through the body, the body playing the part of material instrument through which the ego communicates with the world outside of us. Hence, the necessity of knowing Physiology, or, in other words, the necessity of studying those two sciences together.

It is hardly possible to estimate the value of a thorough knowledge of Psycho-Physiology in the practice of Osteopathy. The Osteopath should be so familiar with the mutual relations of mind and body, the correlations between them, their powers of co-ordination, that his very presence in the sick room would prove a greater *tonic* to the patient than all the drugs between the northern lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. He should possess a power of *suggestion* by virtue of his knowledge of the psychic and physical natures of man, their mutual relations to each other through the nervous mechanism, and their powers of co-ordination, which would enable him to accomplish wonders in the restoration of health to the afflicted. This power of suggestion is, as a matter of fact—scientific fact, only another name for mental therapeutics, notwithstanding the fact that it passes current with some as “magnetic healing.” This is a real deception, however, and one of short duration, for the moment one learns the laws of thought he is undeceived. In ninety-five per cent. of all who attempt to teach “magnetic healing,” the supreme ignorance of the principles of Psychology is the most prominent feature present. And in the very nature of the things, all of these unscientific pretenses will pass away with the advance of science and a better understanding of men and things. If I were at the head of an Osteopathic institution of learning, I would establish a chair in Mental Therapeutics, as a special feature. If the Osteopath should consider that our range is too wide, we would remind him of the fact that, when he stretches out the human body upon his operating table or suspends the body to straps, that he is now to manipulate the *only* material instrument the mind has through which it may communicate with the outside world, the mind’s only servant. The body is, in a very important sense, the foundation of the mind. A sound mind in a diseased body is the exception and not the rule. Hence, the truly learned Osteopath desires to know the effect a diseased body will have upon the mind. When we shall grasp the thought of a complete analysis of man’s bodily and psychic nature, as we have only hinted at it in this paper, showing at once all the parts and the mutual relations of these parts to each other, what a suggestive picture will present itself to the mind of the man whose life-work is to be that of healing his neighbor’s ills. Then he will keenly appreciate the Latin poet’s statement “Life is not to live, but to be well.” Osteopathy, the legitimate child of Dr. A. T. Still, the product of his genius and fruitful brain, will live as a scientific monument to his honor, and a benefaction to the afflicted of our race, long after the end of his career among men.

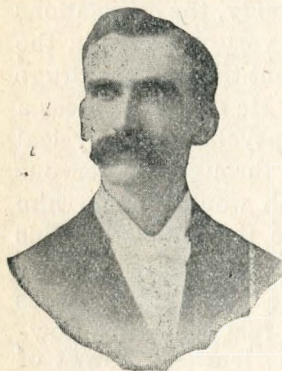
IMMUNITY.

JAMES B. LITTLEJOHN, M. A., M. D., F. S. SC. (London.)

PROFESSOR OF SURGERY AND PATHOLOGY A. S. O.

Paper read before the Faculty of the A. S. O., and published by request.

IT is a well known fact that different individuals are influenced by the attacks of disease in different ways, some being almost entirely free from the effects whilst others are constantly suffering. This has a very important bearing in connection with our study of disease and the causes at work in the production of these diseases. We have here to consider what forces are at work which render the body insusceptible as compared with others that render it specially susceptible.



It is common to refer to the constitution of the individual when referring to the susceptibilities to disease, but it behoves us to use the term with very great care in order that it may not be misapplied. We might justly ask ourselves what is the constitution of an individual? It is everything which is inherent in a particular organism, including all the details of the body as a whole, as well as, of its different parts. Differences in constitution consist in variations, within certain limits, in the various parts of the body as a whole or in its several parts. This explains the reasons for the differences in the different races. When speaking of the general constitution we must not overlook the fact that the organs of the body have a constitution also. This is abundantly proved in connection with the different forms of disease which we meet with, such for example as Tuberculosis and Syphilis. The former in case of infection affecting with much greater frequency the lungs, the latter the liver although the infection in both cases is general and both organs are equally exposed to the infection. It is interesting to note in this connection that among certain animals the susceptibilities of these organs are reversed, that is to say the liver is affected in tuberculosis and the lungs in syphilis.

We have further to consider the problem in regard to the different natural conditions, in connection with the body, which prevent or help to prevent the establishment of a particular infectious disease. We have the action of the different healthy surfaces of the body acting as a barrier to the entrance of the infective agency. The cutaneous by its functional activity—by this we mean the normal condition of all the glandular structures associated with the skin, along with the protective agency of the healthy external epithelial layers; the mucous by the formation of a secretion either washing it off and allowing it to be discharged, or else after becoming

embedded in a mass of mucous—if the infection be of a particular nature—thrown off by the action of cilia when the epithelium is of that type, or else by the action of amoeboid cells, taking up the invading agent and carrying it off into its substance there to be destroyed or else obstructed and encapsuled in its passage through the lymphatic system. This latter is illustrated in the case of pigment deposited in the tissues for the purpose of tattoo-marking, some of it being carried through the lymphatics and obstructed in the lymphatic glands, where it remains encapsuled; the same phenomena are found in cases of tubercular infection through the lymphatic system. We have again the filtration process which is constantly being carried on through the glands and in addition to that the action of the different juices of the body. In connection with the gastric juices and the different intestinal juices certain micro-organisms are destroyed, for example the micrococcus of pneumonia and the spirillum of cholera. Ordinary mucous secretions according to Sanarelli and Dittrich destroy eventually these same micro-organisms, whereas the diphtheria bacillus flourishes in them. In addition to all of these we have the influence of phagocytosis, and the different chemical substances found or formed in the tissues.

When we come to immunity proper we come to the consideration of a problem which has given rise to considerable discussion and investigation. We have to deal with something which includes, or may include, all of these general references which we have just made but which seems unexplainable by the aggregation of them. The definitions of different writers are variable probably on account of the fact that its true nature is scarcely understood, but we might say in brief that it is a condition in which the individual is practically uninfluenced by infection. When the condition exists naturally in a person such a person is said to be naturally immune as compared with another individual in whom the immunity is acquired. The term acquired is sometimes qualified by the use of the word natural or artificial, the former referring to the immunity associated with the attack of disease to which the patient is afterward immune, the latter to the cases where it is established by inoculation. It is said sometimes to be transient, that is to say it does not continue, whereas at other times it is referred to as absolute when the individual can be exposed to any degree of infection at any time without becoming affected.

There have been at different times different views held in regard to what the condition really was and in order that we may the better understand it we will mention briefly the different explanations which have been given by the different writers.

We have to consider first the "exhaustion" theory supported by such men as Pasteur and Klebs, by which is meant that the tissues when invaded by these micro-organisms take up certain materials for their nutrition and consequently remove something from the tissues or the organism, so that another invasion of these microbes results in their starvation. The object

tions to this theory are (1) that certain diseases have a tendency to return—as in cases of febrile diseases of childhood—when if an immunity exists, or rather existed, it must have been transient; (2) if a quantity of serum be removed from the organism supposed to be immune it can be inoculated with the germs of the original disease and they grow in it. We must, of course, remember that the quantity used, or the dose of infection, has something to do with the question. It is well known that in cases where inoculation has been resorted to in animals already affected by these diseases a small quantity may either have no effect at all or simply a local effect, whereas a larger quantity may produce the general effect. This tendency of certain diseases to return may be due, according to Ziegler, to a marked predisposition which is not overcome by the earlier attack, or else to the retention of some of the micro-organisms in the body.

We come next to the "retention" theory of Chauveau. It was claimed by him and his followers that as micro-organisms when grown in culture media outside of the body gave rise to products which prevented or retarded the growth of the germ so were these products of metabolism produced in the body after an infection and these produced the same result—destruction—when a later infection took place. In connection with this theory we have to consider the peculiarities associated with continued infection in small doses, and further the peculiarity of certain locations having an influence on particular diseases, for example, the effect of malarial fever on the negro. In reference to the point of continued infection we have to consider the fact that certain individuals become practically immune to certain poisonous agencies such as arsenic, strychnine, opium, etc., and in addition the fact that animals living on products containing such substances as strychnine are quite uninfluenced by toxic doses. The tissues become tolerant, it is said, as the result of acclimatization to the poisonous agencies. Is it the same that takes place in reference to continued infection, or is it the formation of certain compounds within the body which makes the tissues resistant to the attacks of such virulent poisons in either or both cases?

Another view held in regard to this condition was that expressed by Grawitz. He claimed that the cells of the different tissues of the body by their activity destroyed the infection; this has been referred to as the histogenous phagocytosis as compared with the hematogenous phagocytosis of Metschnikoff. Buchner explained the theory of Grawitz, or perhaps we might say modified it, by asserting that as the result of infection a localized inflammation became established which resulted in a permanent change in the cells involved rendering them resistant to further attacks of disease.

The theory which held sway longest was that of phagocytic action or as it is termed "phagocytosis", and the person who made use of this explanation first was the celebrated German writer Metschnikoff. In order to understand this we have to consider the action or functions of the white blood cell in the normal body. It is assumed that one of its most import-

ant functions is to take possession of certain foreign matters entering into the organism and to carry them off to be destroyed. It is claimed by some that the experiments of Weigert and others show that particulate materials can only be taken up by these leucocytes and that it is necessary that such matters be inert, in fact dead, before the cell can take them into their interior. This is the basis of the claim made by Pfeiffer in connection with the injection of micro-organisms into the peritoneal cavity, being killed, he thinks, before they can be removed by the cell. It is undoubtedly true that the germs are sometimes destroyed and then removed, but it is not necessary that death should be the factor in the removal as is very plainly seen where the blood cell with the germ is "cultivated" in some artificial media. Under such circumstances as just stated the micro-organism develops and manifests all the usual phenomena associated with that particular type of germ. Further we can point to this peculiarity that in cases where phagocytosis exists, or might exist, the micro-organisms may be implanted in certain distant locations and give rise to the disease at these points of implantation. In this way we can explain the cases of tuberculosis originating in the bone where the cancellous character of the bone and the peculiarity of its location in childhood (at the epiphyseal line usually) are simply histological factors.

In explanation of this theory further we have the peculiar phenomena associated with living cells in which attraction for some and repulsion for others is manifested. This is important to remember in connection with local infection, and further in connection with the fact that in certain cases of disease we find the phenomena of leucocytosis taking place. This phenomenon is spoken of as positive chemotaxis where attraction exists and negative chemotaxis where repulsion is the special feature of the condition.

According to this theory the cure of disease and immunity from the attacks of disease can be explained by the activity of certain cells—phagocytes—and the attraction of the one is the result of the activity of the bacteria giving rise to products as the result of their metabolism which secure the attraction resulting in immunity; but should the infection be greater and the metabolic products different in character then repulsion is manifested and disease established.

We can hardly suppose that this is sufficient to explain the phenomena associated with immunity from disease. It is probably true that phagocytosis exists and produces results very satisfactory to the organism but we have still to consider other conditions which may be present and probably extremely active in the prevention of disease, in order at least to explain the peculiar conditions associated with acquired immunity resulting from the products only of the attenuated growths of the germs active in the production of disease. This brings us to consider the poison theory or as it is sometimes referred to the chemical theory. It is associated with the activ-

ity of micro-organisms in the individual affected by the disease or in the animal or individual from which the serum or anti-toxin has been removed, or in the culture medium in which the micro-organisms are nourished in order to get the products elaborated for the purpose of inoculation.

We have to consider some of the conditions peculiar to micro-organisms. We have to remember that the cell itself is chemical in composition, consisting mainly of albuminous materials and water (85 per cent), some having substances allied to the coloring substances in plant cells chlorophyll—others such substances as cellulose, guanine, xanthin, adenin and some sulphur. Further we have to consider that all living cells live and grow as the result of the nutrition which they receive from chemical elements or substances already existent in the state required for such purpose or else taken from some combination or compound present; in short the old principle of nothing destroyed and nothing created is the law of life even of these micro-organisms. This would make the theory biological-chemical.

The different writers for considerable periods of time have recognized the fact that bacteria are composed of chemical substances vitalized as is evident from the terms they apply to them, for example, some refer to them as protein substances. In addition to this we have certain types of them giving rise to ferment substances as the result of their activity, which are chemical products and set up changes resulting in the formation of other chemical products; still further we have the formation of such substances as toxins, ptomaines, etc., as the result of the activity of these micro-organisms, which proves very conclusively that chemical combinations are the constant result of the presence of micro-organisms and a nutritive medium. The process by which these are formed is still very obscure but may be explained either as the result of a simple nutritive change, that is, the taking up of certain elements for the nutrition of the micro-organism from the culture medium or the organism; or it may be, that as the result of these nutritive changes the chemical properties of the medium or the organism are changed and thus new chemical combinations are possible. The difficulty in regard to the changes taking place explains the different terms applied by different writers to the products resulting, some referring to them as albumoses, others alexins (Buchner), others protecting or defensive proteids (Hankin).

We have to explain—or at least endeavor to do so—what takes place under such circumstances in the body when infected by these germs. The products already referred to,—by whatever process, but not immediately, as we see by the “period of incubation” in the infective diseases and also in the case of direct inoculation—are formed and then we have the tissue rendered immune. But how? Not, we think, by the creation of any new element in the organism; but simply by the production of a greater quantity of what nature has already endowed all organisms with, entirely sufficient under ordinary circumstances to resist all infections. In this connec-

tion we have the interesting phenomena associated with the source of the material inoculated to bear in mind, namely, when taken from an artificial culture media, the effects are not immediate, whereas in cases where the serum from an individual is employed then the results are promptly manifested. This has probably quite an important bearing on the use of the different forms of "serum" employed at the present time for various purposes, and indicates plainly that the only "medium" for the cultivation of micro-organisms for clinical purposes is that which is natural.

The reasons why all diseases are not self-cured are simply that the micro-organisms develop too rapidly in the organism, withdrawing too much nutriment for their development, so that the organism dies before the medium becomes resistant; or the micro-organisms may not be sufficient to produce serious results, the individual recovering but not being immune from further attacks on account of the fact that the next infection is in excess of the acquired resistance; or it may be as the result of some of the micro-organisms remaining in the organism and developing when the tissues became sufficiently devitalized so as to offer no resistance to them.

We have endeavored to explain the idea of immunity from a basis of reason founded on the natural phenomena associated with the different diseases and the experiments of those who have carefully investigated into the matter. We do not presume to say that all the different views regarding immunity are incorrect but the idea is that most of them state part only of the phenomena taking place; and that the explanation of the process is the fact that the process is not an artificial one at all but one that takes place naturally, although it may be stimulated to a greater activity in a particular direction artificially. It is only in this way that it is possible for us to explain the condition as existing naturally and at the same time that it is possible to acquire it artificially. Artificial immunity will only reach its perfection when all the minutiae are clearly understood and when it will be possible to produce such a condition not only in reference to one special form of disease but against all forms of disease. Then only will our knowledge be complete.

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It was the intention of the Trustees of the A. S. O. to increase the tuition to \$400 beginning with February, 1900—but owing to a mistake on the part of the printer—the late catalogue gave the tuition \$300 cash, or \$350 bankable note; the catalogue was widely distributed before the error was noticed, so it has been deemed wise by the trustees to let the tuition as given in the catalogue remain for the February, 1900, class, that is, \$300 cash, or \$350 bankable note. Prospects for a very large class were never better, and all contemplating taking up the study of Osteopathy will find it greatly to their advantage to matriculate as soon as possible.

* * *

Another Victory.

From the Omaha Bee, Nov. 19th, we clip the following:—

After a prolonged hearing before Judge Baxter of the county court, Dr. Matthew Donahue, Osteopath, was set free on the charge of practicing medicine without a certificate.

The county attorney prosecuted at the instance of the State Board of Health, President Crummer taking an active part.

Dr. Donahue admitted the practice of Osteopathy, but contended it was not the practice of medicine, and was therefore not subject to the statutes regulating medical practitioners.

This was brought as a test case to determine the legality of Osteopathy in Nebraska. The case will be carried to the highest courts for final decision. There are several Osteopaths in Nebraska and the

fate of Dr. Donahue in the courts shall be their fate also. Osteopathy has been legalized in twelve states and members of that school are united in an effort to keep on spreading.

Judge Baxter's decision was lengthy. He reviewed the case in detail, quoting many legal authorities. Judge Baxter has devoted much study to the question at issue, the evidence having been heard by him two weeks before the attorneys began their argument.

In summing up a synopsis of his lengthy decision, Judge Baxter said:

"This prosecution was brought under section 17, chapter 55, of the laws regulating the practice of medicine. What construction to place upon that section was the main point in controversy. The supreme court in the case of State against Buswell, fortieth Nebraska, in construing said section held that said section did not merely give a new definition, having already a given and fixed meaning, but that it rather creates a new class of offenses in clear and unambiguous language, which should be interpreted and enforced according to its terms.

"Thus it was held that the offenses mentioned in section 16 of said act for a violation of which a penalty in said section, were different from the offenses mentioned and created by section 17, under which last section this prosecution was brought. There is no penalty fixed or prescribed for a violation of the offense created by section 17 of the act."

Judge Baxter accordingly held that although the evidence showed that Dr. Donahue had violated section 17, still as no penalty is fixed by law for a violation of said section, the court was without power to hold the defendant for trial in the district court. The defendant's attorney set forth that the section of the statutes in question is unconstitutional. Judge Baxter did not pass on that point.

Doctors Johnson of the Omaha Institute of Osteopathy stood loyally by Dr. Donahue and all are to be congratulated upon the successful outcome of the trial and the favorable decision given by Judge Baxter.

Decision Against Osteopathy.

In the case of Harry E. Nelson against the state board of health Judge Toney rendered an important Saturday morning. He dismissed the petition of Nelson and dissolved the injunction asked by the plaintiff to compel the state board of health to issue to him a certificate of a practitioner of medicine and to restrain the board from prosecuting him criminally for practicing without a license.

The Osteopaths brought this as a test case in Kentucky, as they have done in many other states, with decisions in their favor in eight cases, Ohio being the last to allow them recognition. They attack the constitutionality of the law that discriminates against them by permitting the state board of health to exercise legislative function and determine who shall be eligible under the law, and who shall be excluded. Naturally, Judge Toney's effort was directed toward the establishment of the constitutionality of the law, and to that end, he offered a number of authorities and decisions covering the conditions imposed upon applicants for certificates for practice of medicine.

In speaking of the outcome of the suit, Dr. Nelson said: "I came to Louisville in August, 1896, and began the practice of Osteopathy. I am a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Mo., which I attended four terms of five months each, according to the laws of that state. The state board of health made several threats against me, but the law as it stood then, was not operative against Osteopathy, so a new bill was drafted and lobbied through the legislature by Dr. J. N. McCormack, secretary of the board. While this bill was pending a proposition was made the Osteopaths to register them upon the passage of an examination in certain branches. This was accepted by them on condition that the proposition be made a part of the bill. This the state board declined to do, and, after the passage of the bill, summoned the Osteopaths to appear for examination. The Osteopaths refused to submit themselves to an examination because the law gave the board no

authority, either to examine applicants for registration or to issue them license, without recognizing their school as a reputable medical college.

"I was never arrested, as was reported, but the above mentioned suit was simply to test the validity of the law. Osteopathy is not a 'cure all.' Osteopaths do not claim to do away with surgery, nor to handle surgical cases. They do claim, however, to do away with the greater percentage of medicine and to reach a great many cases that medicine cannot, and their claims were well substantiated by the evidence of a number of the foremost people of Louisville.

"The Osteopaths treat disease manually by the adjustment of all the parts of the body to their natural relation with each other, thus removing obstructions to the vital forces and fluids of the body; and by stimulating mechanically all organs to their proper functions, or inhibiting abnormal action of the bodily organism, through the nerve centers which control the parts affected. To accomplish this a thorough knowledge of anatomy, physiology and of the normal and abnormal action of metabolism of all parts of the bodily mechanism, is necessary. I am eligible to registration in eight states and to practice in a number of others unmolested." He stated last night that an appeal would be taken at once, and if the court of appeals sustains Judge Toney, they will carry the case to the United States supreme court.

Dr. Nelson writes us that he does not feel at all discouraged concerning this decision. He has furnished supersedeas bond which does away with the effects of the decision until the Court of Appeals decides the case. Dr. Nelson is to be congratulated upon the good fight he has made, and we predict that he will yet win his case.

* * *

A PLEA FOR JUSTICE,

BY WILFRED E. HARRIS.

American School of Osteopathy.

In the November number of the "Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette" will be found

an article copied from the "Medical Mirror," written by T. F. Lockwood, M. D., Butler, Mo., entitled "Faith, Fraud and Suggestion in Therapeutics." "This is but another good sample of articles or editorials which have occupied so much space in medical journals of late. Let me say in the beginning that I am not writing this out of any hatred, or dislike on my own part, for the medical profession. On the contrary I entertain the highest respect for members of that profession, among whom I number some of my best friends, and I think we ought always to give them due credit for any good they may do.

It is not because of any special value we could ascribe to Dr. Lockwood's article that I single it out, to show up the mistaken idea held by his profession as a whole, it is simply the lack of *justice* and want of *knowledge* he displays in regard to a matter which he has chosen to write upon.

I wish to call the attention of the public to a few of the remarks dropped from the erudite pen of this follower of Æsculapius. Dr. Lockwood makes a good point when he speaks of the value of "Mental Suggestion" in overcoming disease, and no doubt the medical fraternity as a body would do well to act upon his suggestion, and take into account such a valuable aid to a successful practice.

To me, the most amazing, and ludicrous side of the whole question is the show of presumption on the part of these men holding medical diplomas.

Judging from the tone of their statements, one only needs to have the magic letters "M. D." affixed to his name in order to possess all wisdom. Anyone else, regardless of his attainments in the way of a general education, or the years he may have spent in making a careful study of the human frame work, and its requirements in health, or disease must be dubbed a *quack*, charlatan, or empiric as the case may be.

None other must take unto himself the least degree of credit for any good he may have accomplished in overcoming disease, and should he accept *pay* for his services he should be dealt with according to the

severest letter of the law. "All methods of treatment that possess any virtue in the cure of disease properly belong to *our* profession" quoth Dr. Lockwood. In speaking of the value of exercising faith and suggestion Dr. Lockwood says: "If these subtle sciences are proving successful in the hands of incompetent operators who do not understand the first fundamental principle of their so-called science, * * * why should not a profession that is famed for its diligent researches make use of this material and develop a true science that would be a useful addition to our armamentarium?"

The M. D. seems to think himself the most highly privileged character on earth. To begin with, the law-makers of all lands must frame laws to do away with mankind's "God-given right" to choose his own physician when ill, and force him to call in "a doctor of the regular school" who will in the vast majority of cases physic or drug him weil nigh unto death. It makes not the slightest difference how long I suffer, or how long I wait in hopeless agony for relief, I am not free to try any other than our learned dispenser of pills. Yet these men desire to draw the lines still tighter; they ask the law-makers of our land to make it a *crime* for a graduate of any other school to offer you his services. Regardless of whether a man prescribes a single grain of medicine or not, he is to be charged with "having broken the state *medical* law," and must pay the penalty therefor. Is this justice? Is this liberty and freedom born of the American people, and so much boasted of? Most emphatically no! and thank God the intelligent legislators of an enlightened people are daily awaking to the fact that the medical men of this country are trying to form a "combine" or "trust" against the freedom of a nation more gigantic in its proportions than any such combine ever dreamed of in the mercantile world.

Prof. B. Fay Mills recently expressed himself upon this subject in such terms as to exercise great influence upon the law-makers of Massachusetts, when they were confronted with a bill to preclude *all* healers save the medical graduate, from

practicing in that state. Prof. Mills in effect, says he considers this attempt to monopolize, on the part of the medical profession, one of the most unjust and presumptuous things of modern times. He says let these people practice, let them put forth unhindered their best efforts to relieve the sufferings of humanity, and let the *people* judge whether or no they are all frauds. If they are frauds he says the indignation of an intelligent people will soon deal them their death blow, but let us ascribe to them *all credit* for the *good* they do, and let us be *free* to call to our bedsides the physician of our choice. Let this sentiment reach throughout the civilized world!

Again, the medical man of the day, is entitled to experiment with unbounded freedom; using all the resources of the art, or his own fertile brain, in his daily practice, quite regardless of the result to the patient. He may cut, and carve, or stuff and starve, he can fill us with poisonous drugs to his heart's content. Patients may die, or recover as the case may be, and the medical man boldly asserts that he has done his best, and all to no avail. In this instance the deceased is quietly buried, and no questions are asked as to the means adopted for his restoration to health; but should he have been treated by an *Osteopath*, or graduate of any of the other new schools an inquest would be held forthwith, and the medical brethren would have raised a tremendous excitement over the fact that "the deceased died without regular medical attendance," when perhaps the poor sufferer had for years swallowed the doses of the family physician without a murmur, and had only called upon the newcomer as a last resort.

Dr. Lockwood classes *Osteopathy* amongst the "so-called sciences" and ascribes all the good results obtained by its votaries, as due entirely to mental suggestion. This remark you will observe, is based on the weighty argument, "*I believe* this to be the case" spoken by T. F. Lockwood M. D. This belief from so high an authority as that of a medico is of course (?) unanswerable. Is it because the Osteopath

is necessarily a mediocrity, and the medical man a brilliant star in the firmament of learning? Does Dr. Lockwood know the anatomy of the human body down to its minutest detail, and how to apply his knowledge practically? Does he know the physiology of the human body as well as he might? Does he know symptomatology (or perverted physiology) sufficiently well to aid him in making a proper diagnosis in an obscure case? Does he know his pathology, histology, bacteriology, psychology and physiological chemistry sufficiently well to judge accurately of the attainments of others? Lastly does he know the principles of *Osteopathy*, and has he the ability to enter into a logical discussion of the same? If so, we shall say no more, and will allow Dr. Lockwood to relegate all other therapeutic sciences to eternal oblivion, but *without* this knowledge I question Dr. Lockwood's right, or *any* man's right to boldly assert that any method is not based on scientific principles. When Dr. Lockwood speaks of medicine as a science he is assuming more than such men as Sir Astley Cooper M. D., or the celebrated French physician Prof. Magendie, or that grand old man Geo. S. Keith M. D. Scores of such men, grown old in the practice of medicine come out boldly, and disown satisfaction at the results obtained, and disbelief in the efficacy of drugs. For Osteopathy I will go one better, and proclaim its principles as sound as the immutable laws of nature.

Let me say to Dr. Lockwood that we have men devoting their lives to the teaching, studying, and practice of Osteopathy beside whom he would appear to poor advantage—a professional pigmy, we fear.

It is high time the medical men, as well as all others should be willing to meet *all men* on a just basis, and not come before the public, or fly into print with a lot of misleading statements, the foundation for which, we look alone to the M. D.'s want of knowledge, or his presumption, in making them, because he chances to be a *medical* man.

Osteopathy owes no apology to the medical world, or anyone else for its existence;

it points with pride to its long list of cures, and benefits given to suffering humanity after all other methods had failed, and in the rendering of these cures its course is marked by the LACK of FAITH on the part of the cured, and the *absence* of mental suggestion on the part of the Osteopath. If Dr. Lockwood is prepared to argue from a scientific standpoint, we challenge investigation—otherwise let justice and freedom prevail. ! ! !

* * *

The Freshman Social.

CHARLES L. RICHARDSON.

(June 1901 Class.)

Should you ask me, whence these Freshmen?
Whence these "green" men and "green" women?
I should answer, I should tell you,
You could trace them through the country,
Ye whose hearts are fresh and simple,
From the great lakes of the Northland,
To the balmy air of Texas,
From the shining Big Sea Water,
To the top of Mount Tacoma—
Come to hear words of new wisdom,
From the lips of the Great Doctor;
For a while to muse and ponder,
At this signal to the nations,
Ever rising, rising, rising.

—With apologies to Hiawatha.

College receptions surpass other receptions in that the people present enjoy themselves. There is a go-as-you-please characteristic that suits the student, a mingling of mankind not found in other gatherings. North meets South, East meets West, affinity meets affinity.

The Freshman social, Nov. 3d, was the most enjoyable affair of the kind ever held in the American School of Osteopathy. There were no wall flowers; there was good nature. The merry chatter of the human voice was heard in all its melody. Cosy parties gathered at the refreshment board, and wit scintillated.

A handsomer body of men and women never graced the portals of the school. Recruited from noble walks of life, they represented twenty-eight states and three provinces of Canada. The blonde beauty of the North and the brunette loveliness of the South foiled each other, dividing honors with an unrivalled shade of Titian. Heroes of the Spanish war were there beside men of peace and godliness. There were found men of acumen who will grace

their chosen calling and win honors for the science of Osteopathy.

The evening had its features well worthy of mention. F. E. Gamble's singing won applause; O. L. Butcher's character sketches made a hit; and H. L. Chiles' funny sermon was both rich and rare. To Edward Herbst all are indebted for good music.

There was but one thing lacking to make the night complete, and that the presence of the "Old Doctor," the discoverer of Osteopathy, A. T. Still. Dean Hildreth, popular, pleasing, almost took his place.

As before Waterloo, when "eyes looked love to those that spake again," and "there was a sound of revelry" followed by a battle, so here there followed the struggle for the colors of the class, and it ended with the raising of Old Glory.

* * *

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The next entertainment of the course will be a lecture by Rev. P. S. Henson, of Chicago, Friday, Dec. 1.

The week of prayer, recommended by the International Committee, was observed by early morning prayer meetings in the Association room at the Infirmary.

Mr. Richard Wanless and Mr. Henson Putnam attended, as delegates, to the State Y. M. C. A. Convention at Springfield, Mo., Nov. 8 to 12.

About thirty-five men attend the Sunday morning Bible classes of the Association. Any others will be welcome.

* * *

The Osteopaths of the State of Illinois met at Galesburg and formed a permanent organization of the Illinois Association of Osteopaths. The following officers were elected: Jos. H. Sullivan, Chicago, President; L. H. Taylor, Peoria, Vice-President; Herman F. Goetz, Quincy, Secretary and Treasurer.

Executive Committee:—J. D. Wirt, Bloomington; Mrs. Ada Hinckley Chapman, Galesburg; Dudley Shaw, Decatur; Albert Fisher, Englewood; J. W. Banning, (resigned.) The Secretary urges all Osteopaths in the State of Illinois not members of this Association to send in their names for at once.

Yours fraternally,
H. F. GOETZ.

Clinical Reports

REPORTED BY W. A. M'KEEHAN, D. O.,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Nervous Prostration.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17, 1899.

Dr. W. A. McKeehan, 616 Hennen, B'ld'g.
Dear Sir.—

It is with grateful pleasure that I bear testimony to the efficacy of the Osteopathic system of treating disease. Your thorough diagnosis of ailments and your skillful practice of the Osteopathic system have proved successful in restoring the health of two members of my family and in relieving me of nervous prostration.

The Osteopathic system of treatment, so entirely different from Massage, is clearly in accord with common sense and with the laws of physiology and hygiene. From my experience with the system and from a study of its principles, I verily believe that, in the near future, it will be one of the leading systems of treating many of the ills that mankind is heir to.

Wishing you continued success in your humane work and commending you and Osteopathy to the favorable consideration of suffering humanity, I remain,

Yours truly,
(Signed) GEO. SOULE.

* * *

REPORTED BY THERESE CLUETT, D. O.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

CASE 1.

I think Osteopathy has scored a new triumph in the case which I relate as follows: Last June I received a patient, little girl, age eight, suffering from spinal trouble; a posterior curvature between the 2d and 4th lumbar. She could not raise her head as all control over neck movement was apparently lost. On the right side of her face, covering the ear, neck and side of head, was a most brilliant "nevus" or birthmark. I paid little attention to this trou-

ble as I never dreamed I could remove it, having never heard of this blemish being obliterated through Osteopathic treatment. In one month the neck movements were normal and she could control same. After two months I noticed that the blemish was growing fainter; she rested for three weeks and then returned for treatment. I looked at her face in amazement. All trace of the fiery birthmark was gone and her skin is perfectly clear to-day. This was indeed proof to me that I had worked on the circulation of the blood thereby absorbing the congenital cutaneous blemish that otherwise she would have borne throughout her life as a facial disfigurement.

CASE 2.

I have had two cases which were suffering from chronic gastritis. Both parties were subject to periodical attacks—once a week. Relief could only be obtained through hypodermic injections of morphine. The first party was treated last January and the second was treated last March; each patient had two month's treatment. Neither party has had a gastric spell (or morphine) since their "first treatment" and I think I can safely pronounce these cures as permanent.

* * *

M. F. HULETT, D. O., COLUMBUS, O.

CASE 1.

Chronic Diarrhœa:—

A case of many years standing has resulted in complete cure in only a few weeks treatment.

CASE 2.

Chorea:—

Boy, nine years old old, vaccinated last winter, by order of the City Board of Health, which "took" rather vigorously. From that time he began to grow nervous

—there was a twitching of muscles of right arm and limb, and head began to jerk from side to side. Spinal lesions were discoverable at the atlas and from the second to fourth dorsal. Appropriate Osteopathic treatment entirely cured the case in five weeks. The father is of the opinion that vaccination was the cause of the attack—at least the exciting cause.

CASE 3.

Obstructed Colon:—

Patient, a man forty-six years of age, being out late at night had injudiciously eaten an inappropriate lunch. After retiring about one o'clock he began to experience radiating abdominal pains, centering just under the liver—a severe griping—"an effort of the bowel to get rid of something and couldn't" as he expressed it. For the remainder of the night and until noon the next day he suffered much agony. The pain was accompanied by some dysentery. I was called about one P. M., and found the patient rolling from one side of the bed to the other and uttering such groans as would excite one's deepest sympathy. Examination revealed hard, compact lump in hepatic flexure of colon, which the bowel was unable to propel. Appropriate treatment quieted the patient, and in half an hour he passed into a comfortable slumber. Recovery uninterrupted.

* * *

REPORTED BY CUPP & CARTER, OSTEOPATHISTS, FORDYCE, ARK.

CASE 1.

Weak Eyes:—

Mr. S— had weak eyes for years and had been wearing spectacles for two years constantly. Corrected lesion in neck at second treatment and he immediately laid aside spectacles.

CASE 2.

Heart Trouble:—

Mr. G— had smothering sensation on

lying down and pain in heart for years. After three weeks treatment he pronounced himself cured and could drink coffee and smoke tobacco without causing any annoyance. Previous to taking treatment he could use neither.

CASE 3.

Varicocele:—

Mr. B—k had varicocele and his medical doctor told him he could do him no good and he would have to submit to a surgical operation. He was completely cured by Osteopathy in five weeks.

CASE 4.

This was quite an interesting case, showing the difference in diagnosis made by M. D.'s and an Osteopath. The patient, a young man, suffered with pain in posterior group of muscles of leg. He had been unable to do a day's work for eight months. The home physicians and a physician of Memphis, Tenn., had said they could do him no good. Apparently they had sought to locate the cause at the seat of pain. On examination the innominate was found to be back and down. This was corrected and the pain disappeared.

CASE 5.

Chronic Gastritis:—

Rev. M— had suffered with stomach trouble for fourteen years and had gradually grown worse until he was unable to attend to his work. After four weeks treatment he voluntarily stated in a newspaper that he never felt better in his life.

CASE 6.

Sprained Ankle:—

Mr. P— was completely cured of sprained ankle at one treatment.

CASE 7.

Hiccoughs:—

Mr. H— was relieved of an obstinate case of hiccoughs immediately.

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Dr. J. B. Littlejohn, of the Faculty, is a Graduate in Surgery from the University of Glasgow, Scotland, and held for three years the position of Surgeon under the Government Board of England, besides other important and responsible positions in Europe and America.

Dr. Wm. Smith holds evidences of qualifications as follows :
Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgery, Edinburgh ; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow ;
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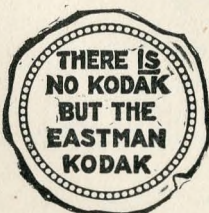
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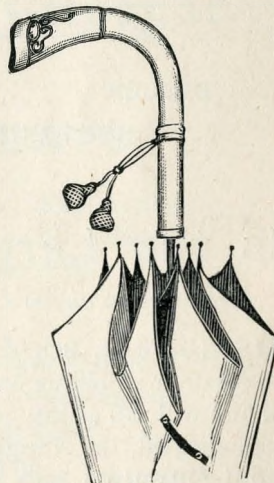
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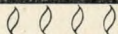
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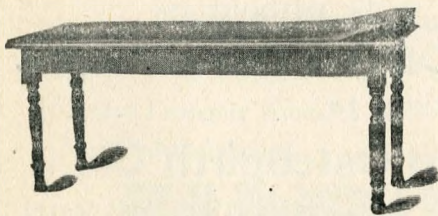
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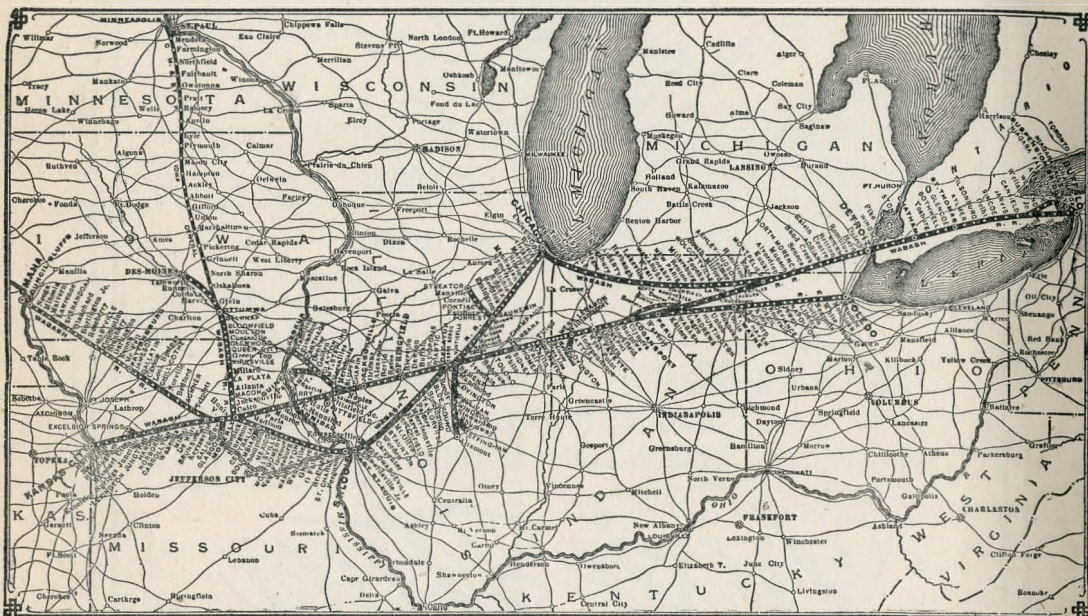
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